

THE MAUI NEWS

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WILL J. COOPER

EDITOR AND MANAGER

FRIDAY

MAY 31, 1918.

MEMORIAL DAY RECONSECRATED

Memorial Day was celebrated this year throughout the United States in a spirit that has probably not been known since the years immediately following the Civil War. Once more the day has come to have a sacred significance that it had all but lost with the passing of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. And next year it will have a still more sacred place in the hearts of our people. For these are the days when the nation is laying upon the altar of freedom its choicest gifts, and the sacrifice is going to be far too great ever to be forgotten. And so the 30th of May has been reconsecrated. It has a meaning once more that the present generation did not before know. As in its inception it will continue, not simply as a day set apart in memory of those who have passed beyond, but as a monument to the cause of freedom—not the freedom of a single race of slaves, but the freedom of the world.

WHAT GARDENING HAS DONE FOR MAUI

If any one has any doubt whatever of the value of the garden contests inaugurated on Maui two years ago he should take a day off and make a little journey through the camps of the plantations on central Maui.

The editor of the Maui News had the privilege of making such a trip a few days ago, and although he was not by any means unfamiliar with the work launched by the Maui Fair and Racing Association he was totally unprepared for the remarkable results already attained. And apparently the movement is only getting well started.

Two years ago a family garden in a plantation camp was the exception. Now it is the rule. Moreover the gardens of today are real gardens and not half-hearted attempts as formerly. The final judging of the children's and adults' gardens in the several contests which have been going on, was done this week. But do not make the mistake of thinking that these contest gardens represent the sum total of gardening on Maui. For the fact is that these form but a minor part of the work in this line that is being done.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands of men, women and children on Maui are now enthusiastic gardeners. Most of the adults were inspired to get into the game through the example of the children, the propaganda of county agent and the food administration, and the generous aid of the plantation managements. In the large majority of cases they have been skeptical about the contests, but according to those in touch with the work, if another contest is undertaken it is likely to be swamped with applicants.

And the result is this: Maui could today, at a pinch, probably feed herself without recourse to outside aid. In camp after camp visited this week, almost every family is today supplying itself with all the sweet potatoes, beans, peas, carrots, and other common garden vegetables it can use. More than this, most of these families are raising much more than they can eat themselves and are either selling the surplus or turning it into meat through the medium of the hog pen. And in this connection it should not be forgotten that some thousands of acres of corn, beans, and other food crops on large farm or plantation scale, are now being harvested and added to Maui's food supply.

When one pauses to remember that but a few months ago most of the people of this island, of both high and low degree, were buying from the retail stores, practically everything they ate in form of imported products, this thing becomes a marvel. And not only are the people coming to feed themselves in very considerable measure, but they have at same time raised their standard of living in a very marked degree. Instead of a diet of wheat bread, rice, macaroni, and a little meat, laborers are now daily eating sweet and white potatoes, green and dried beans, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, and cabbage of their own growing, fresh from the garden.

The war has been the cause of all of this. And in this, at least, Maui has found a blessing from the awful world cataclysm. The leaven has been planted and has begun to work, and Maui will never drop back to her old status. We shall never again be dependent on the flour barrel and the tin can for our very existence.

THE END OF TRUST BUSTING

Only a few years ago trust busting was the favorite sport of the government. Now it has swung to the opposite extreme and is ardently engaged in trust making. The huge combination of all the railroads in the country is the first notable example. The shipping of the nation has been similarly organized, and now all of the big express companies have been merged into one. Of course it is the war that has caused this about-face in policy, but the war has not changed the principle involved.

The truth of the matter is that the Sherman anti-trust law never was sound. The theory that competition is the life of trade has always been at the bottom a fallacy. The economies possible from a combination of like enterprises have always, theoretically at least, been recognized. But the trouble was that in the predatory period of our history, a quarter of a century ago, trusts, instead of being the servants of the people as they should be, were used to throttle the public for the enrichment of already over-swollen private fortunes. They were a very real menace. The anti-trust fight was a fight of the people against the power of wealth.

But that fight has been won. Trusts are no longer the menace of former years. The people have the upper hand and their supremacy in all things is recognized. The time is now ripe for getting away from the destructiveness of cut-throat competition. The war has in fact largely abolished this already. It is safe to say that it will never be revived. Future legislation will be for the regulation and not the destruction of useful combinations of capital and enterprise.

THE GREAT GERMAN DRIVE

It will doubtless be a week or two before the real effects of the latest frantic drive of German forces on the west can be known. And yet in the face of press reports of heavy gains by the enemy, there persists everywhere in America a calm feeling of confidence. This confidence comes from consciousness of our latent strength and the righteousness of our cause. The breaking of the Allies' lines, the taking of Reims, Soissons, Paris itself, or the channel ports would not weaken our assurance—it would simply mean a longer job. The end is bound to be the same.

But such glimpses through the smoke of conflict as we can now get seem to indicate that things are not at all unfavorable. Our lines have been bent but not broken, and strong reserves have not yet been called upon. The Germans have forced a wedge for 15 miles into the French, who have doubled around it and threaten to outflank it. The British have repulsed all attacks, and have withdrawn in places simply to save needless sacrifice of men. And our own boys, according to Pershing, are giving the Hun some of the warmest scrapping of their lives. On the whole, there is excellent ground for the opinion that the last big battle of the greatest war in history is now being fought.

THE HAIKU COMMUNITY FAIR

The Haiku community fair was a surprise and an eyeopener. No one had imagined that within the scope of so small a community so great a variety of high grade farm products could be produced. Intended simply as a little local get-together occasion for the exchange of ideas, the fair attracted visitors from all over central Maui who went away feeling that their time had been excellently well spent.

The Haiku fair has been an inspiration; not simply to the Haiku people but to the entire island. If this should result in a decision to revive for next year the Maui county fair it will have fulfilled a very real mission for all Maui.

HAWAII'S WAR CONSCIOUSNESS

For a long time the eastern states thought that the West was asleep to the war situation, while the people of the western states believed that eastern patriotism was largely of the flag-waving brand. And both East and West imagined that little Hawaii didn't even know that the United States was in the war at all. That is why Capt. Pequegnat and Secretary Sherman were sent down here, according to their own testimony. All of which is something of a joke, for according to the best evidence no section of the whole nation has any monopoly whatever on patriotism so far as this war is concerned. As for Hawaii, Mr. Sherman, in a private conversation stated that in no part of the country has he found the war spirit at higher pitch than here; nor has any other section made a better showing, based on population, than has this territory.

WAR STAMPS—TOKENS OF HONOR

Large streams from little streamlets grow, and high thoughts put in action move the world. One hundred millions of people giving of their surplus of wealth to advance the cause of liberty is not sufficient—to "give until it hurts" is the slogan of the hour. How much can you do without? No one knows until he tries. If you want something very badly and have not sufficient means to get what you want you may mortgage your future earnings for the things you want.

Men are not giving all they have—they are giving their lives for the cause of liberty. "And all that a man hath he will give for his life." The founders of the nation pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in its cause.

The war stamp is like the widow's mite. If one stamp is all you can afford, you have done as much for honor as the man who has given millions. But buy it now. Then you may find it in your power to buy another. They are tokens of honor that rival the decorations of any power or potentate—they represent the most righteous cause for which mankind has battled.—Ex.

An effort will be made to impress upon Secretary Lane, who arrives in Honolulu a week from tomorrow, the importance of having the volcano of Kilauea administered by the government in same manner as are the mainland national parks. It is to be hoped that Maui will not neglect the opportunity of urging that Haleakala (which is a part of the park area) be made more accessible to the general public than it now is. If Mr. Lane recommends it, Hawaii's parks will doubtless receive appropriations from congress for maintenance and improvement as is the case in the Yellowstone and other famous parks which are thereby made accessible to thousands of visitors annually.

The Olinda reservoir has been building for three years. It was to cost \$50,000. About \$70,000 has been spent on it already, and a contract has just been let for \$59,500 for putting in a lining of concrete. This will take another year, and nobody knows whether it will be finished then or not. Some little tank!

Someone suggests Kahoolawe as a place of internment for our alien enemies. It ought to make a nice snug place for them where they could quite easily be kept out of mischief.

A semi-official report by wireless says the German flood will soon be dammed. No one doubts that it is already dammed.

Promotion Committee Will Show Pictures

Frederick J. Halton, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, is expected to arrive on Maui tomorrow to give a series of illustrated talks on "Seeing Hawaii First." He will have some excellent new moving picture films and slides from various parts of the territory. W. O. Aiken, a Maui member of the committee, is arranging for meetings probably in the Town Hall, Wailuku, the Paha Community House, at Lahaina, and possibly one or two other places. The time of these will be announced later. The fact that it is going to be very difficult to get passenger accommodations either to or from the coast this

summer, and that a large number of persons who would otherwise spend their vacations away from the islands will remain at home in consequence, is the reason for the activity of the promotion body in this new direction.

FOOD COMMISSION BULLETINS ON FILE

Copies of all bulletins issued by the United States Food Commission, including many receipts, are received regularly by the Maui Chamber of Commerce, and are on file in the Association Room. These documents are available to the public for inspection during business hours. Also literature pertaining to the Territorial Fair.

D. H. CASE,
Secretary.

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